SOUTHERN STANDARD.

VOLUME II. COLUMBUS, LOWNDES COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI, SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1852. NUMBER 11.

The Southern Standard

IS ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY

CHAPMAN & SMITH,

At three dollars per annum, in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS—First insertion (ten lines or less) $1,00; for each subsequent insertion, 50 cents. The number of insertions must be specified on the face of the copy furnished, or it will be published until forbid and charged as above.

All articles of a personal character will be charged double the above rates—*cash in advance when admitted.*

Political circulars or public addresses for the benefit of individuals will be charged as advertisements.

On yearly advertisements, a liberal discount will be made. The privilege of yearly advertisers will be limited to their own immediate business; advertisements sent in by them embracing other matter, will be charged for by the square.

☞Letters on business connected with the office must be post paid to insure attention.

COLUMBUS:

Wednesday Morning, April 7, 1852.

From the Southern Press.

What is the true Policy of the South in Regard to the next Presidential Election?

The Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, a distinguished representative in Congress from Georgia, and a staunch advocate of the "finality of the Compromise," in a private letter to a friend, now become public, declares himself "utterly opposed to sending delegates to the Baltimore Convention," meaning, I presume, the Democratic Convention. In this I perfectly agree with him; but should have been better pleased had he extended his disapprobation to a Whig Convention, should such a one be contemplated. It is clear from this letter, which is extremely well written, that Mr. Stephens is becoming aware that the compromise is not exactly a "finality," and that a co-operation of either of the Southern parties with either of those of the North, must be brought about, not by concessions, or guarantees to the former, but by acquiesence in new encroachments of the latter. In order the more clearly to comprehend the actual position of the South it seems necessary to take a brief glance at the present state of the two great parties, now disputing the ascendency in the government of the United States.

That section of the Whig party which seems about to rally round Mr. Fillmore or Mr. Webster, make it a sine qua non that their candidate for the Presidency shall maintain the "finality" of the compromise in all its parts: while that portion of which Mr. Seward is supposed to be the head, maintain it is not final, either with respect to the fugitive slave law, or against future aggressions of the Abolitionists. On the other hand, it is said that a portion of the Northern Democratic party, in like manner, rally round the finality of the compromise while it is certain that a far greater postion called Freesoilers are sternly adverse to it on the ground of the fugitive slave law, and especially because it does not embody the Wilmot proviso in so many words.

As yet, no party, North, East or West, has shown the slightest disposition to co-operate with the South in defence of its institutions. No party has ventured to come forward in opposition to the settled, avowed policy of the Abolitionists and Free-soilers. No Northern party dares to do so; for these two adjuncts of one and the same faction, would at once array themselves in opposition to any candidate who declared himself willing to make the slightest concessions to the South; and holding, as they almost certainly do, the balance of power in the North, would defeat any obnoxious aspirant to the Presidency.

Why then, it may be asked, should either party in the South send delegates to the Baltimore Convention, or any Convention, but their own? The only rational ground for such a procedure, would be the expectation, or the hope of their being instrumental in directing, or, at least, influencing its proceedings. Is there any ground for such expectation or hope? They will assurredly be in a minority in supporting their principles; and should they venture to stipulate any conditions favorable to themselves, all parties, Whig and Democratic, will combine against them—for they will occupy a position in which all are more or less their opponents. At most, they will get nothing but the "finality of the Compromise," and is that an object worth contending for? Does any man, not naturally or wilfully blind, believe that the fugitive slave law can be enforced in Vermont, where it has been nullified by an act of the Legislature? or in Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, and other Western States, half peopled by Yankee Abolitionists, and German Socialists? Do they believe that either the authorities of these States, would, if they could, enforce this law, at the risk, nay, with the absolute certainty, of ruining their political prospects by their doing their duty? Almost everywhere, experience has proved that the public officers cannot if they would, and would not if they could, enforce this law, and that if they did, the courts and juries would acquit its violators, even when resistance was carried to the extent of murder. What then, do Northern politicians, and Southern acquiencents, mean by the "finality of the Compromise?" They mean only that it shall be final as respects everything injurious, insulting, or offensive to the South, and null and void as to the only measure in which all its representatives heartily concurred.

The sole agency of Southern delegates to a Northern convention, will be limited to a choice of evils; for it is scarcely within the reach of possibility that a candidate for the Presidency in the least favorable to Southern rights will be selected for reasons I have just specified. Their choice, if they make any, must be Hopson's choice, or that of the French people—that or none. They will exercise the right of acceding to the selection, not of the candidate who is most agreeable, but of him who is least disagreeable. As in the case of the compromise "they must take the best way they can get," and be thankful for the smallest favors. They must accede to the support of a candidate whose "pledges" are least hostile to their rights, their interest, and their safety. It seems to me that this would be placing the South in a false and degrading position. Surely it is not reduced so low in spirit, or in strength as to stoop to such an alternative? But it has lately been accustomed to a choice of evils, and use reconciles us to almost everything but hunger, gout and the toothache.

If this view of the subject is correct, it may be again asked, why should any party in the South send delegates to any convention in the North? What good can they do there; and what miracles are they expected to achieve? On the contrary—what mischief can they not do? May it not be apprehended that some, perhaps many of them, may, in these times so fruitful in bargains, and coalitions, be operated upon by a combination of these irresitable influences which are known to produce such miraculous conversions, to become the pliant tools of one or other of the great Northern parties? This is an age in which political chemistry has wrought wonders in amalgamating the most incongruous substances in one harmonious mass. There is nothing too heterogeneous in party politics; nothing so opposite but what may be combined; and no substances but what may be brought to unite by the irresistable sympathy of the loaves and fishes. We have lately seen so many strange unions "for the sake of the Union," so many extraordinary steps backwards, forwards and sideways at Washington, that I cannot but earnestly hope the next move of the Abolitionists will be to prohibit the slave trade in white men as well as black, at least in the District of Columbia.

I don't pretend to set myself up as a mentor to the good people of the South, but as a sincere friend, I would advise them without distinction of parties, to mature and preserve a separate organization, at least while the present state of things continues. By assuming this attitude they will be infinitely stronger, as well as more respectable than if they were to come into any Norihern convention. The North is fighting its own battles, not those of the South; and if any Northern candidate can secure his election to the Presidency by sacrificing the South, the South will be sacrificed. By plunging into the whirpool of Northern politics they will only lose themselves. By standing aloof, they will be heard and felt. Their absence like that of the bust of Cato at Cœsar's funeral, will excite more attention than their presence. It will serve as a silent, solemn warning of the ultimate consequences of persisting in the dangerous experiment of pushing them to the wall; and shadow forth that fatal crisis which it will one day inevitably produce. It will indicate to those who really cherish the Union, that already have the excesses of fanaticism, and the arts of hypocritical politicians, opened a wide gulf of separation between the North and the South, which if not filled up, will some day swallow them both.

Why should not the people of the South select a candidate for the Presidency from among themselves, without any reference to Northern support, which Mr. Stephens has at length discovered cannot be obtained but by abject acquiesence, not only in past, but future encroachments? Surely there is some man among them on whom both parties can unite, and such a union would make him a match for any opponent likely to be brought against them. Why cannot they join in one common league for common safety? They have one great common interest at stake, in comparison with which local jealousies and mere party feelings are utterly insignificant.

And why cannot they thus unite? Both parties—all sections of parties—are agreed on many of the most important questions of domestic and foreign policy. On the great measures of the tariff; the distribution of the public lands; internal improvements by the General Government; a strict construction of the Constitution, and intervention in the affairs of Europe, it appears there is great unanimity of opinion; and with regard to the rights of the States, the position of all parties in the South imposes on them the obligation to maintain these as the very condition of their existence. What then, prevents their combining in self-defence, which will best be attained by a separate organization? Is it personal rivalry, or is it the loaves and fishes?

I respectfully solicit them to reflect seriously on the views presented, and to decline becoming the dupes of interested leaders, who will probably in the end sell them to the highest bidder; or the cats paws of juggling Northern politicians, who will do as they have always done, mount the ladder and then kick it from under them. Let them most especially beware of "pledges"—they have had enough of these. They are the sureties of school-boys, who promise to be good if you will only give them plenty of sugar plums. The best security for the future conduct of men is their past actions.

It seems to me that the only secure position of the South is to stand aloof, at least for the present, and let the parties of the North fight their battles by themselves. They have no interest in the defeat or victory of either, for as respects the great questions which the vital interests of the South are inseparably intertwined, there is scarcely a shade of difference between Whigs and Democrats in the North. Their principles have become absorbed, or amalgamated in the great menstruum of abolition, are all lost in coalitions and compromises, the sole object of which is an equal division of the loaves and fishes. It has been said that when rogues fall out honest men come at the truth; and the late expositions of Messrs. Davis and Rantoul furnish exemplifications of the proverb. These gentlemen seem to think that politics is nothing more than a system of bargain and sale; that conscience or principle is as much a merchantable commodity as cotton or codfish, and that every man has a right to get as much for it as he can. Unless the Southern delegates to Northern conventions are equally expert in this system of bargaining, and of equally pliable consciences, they will stand no chance, and had better stay at home, except they wish to perfect themselves in this new system of "free trade."

The Union, if it is to stand at all, must have some better foundation than corrupt coalitions or compromises, in which great principles are sacrificed to the personal interests of great trading politicians. There is no truth more thoroughly exemplified in history than that the freedom of mankind has no other basis than the virtues of mankind.—General intelligence alone is not sufficient; and the most glorious of all the attributes of liberty is, that she cannot exist, except in the pure atmosphere of intelligence, under the direction of virtuous principles.

If any man dreams that she can live and move, and have her being in the midst of corruption and degeneracy, let him look in the mirror of the past and he will see the reflection of the future. Political corruption is moral corruption, which irrevocably calls for a strong government; and, in the United States, this means not Union, but consolidation.

A NORTHERN MAN AND A FRIEND TO THE UNION.

A Talk for Southern Whigs.

The title of an article in the *N. Y. Tribune*, from which we extract the following:

"We hold, as we ever have held, that the whig party of the Nation was organized upon certain vital Principles, and in support of certain fundamental Measures, which have nothing to do with Slavery or Abolition. A whig in Alabama may be decidedly pro-Slavery, as one in Vermont may be earnestly anti-Slavery, yet both be true and sound whigs, and they may act cordially together in support of whig principles and measures.

"Should the subject of slavery be nevertheless thrust into the next National Convention, how can other subjects of interest be kept out? The freedom of the public lands, sympathy with the trampled millions of Europe, and other such matters are worthy of attention; if slavery gets *its* axe ground, why should liberty and labor stand back?

"Well: suppose your game wins, gentlemen, and a majority of the Convention is dragooned into endorsing the fugitive slave law—what of it? Will one man who previously detested that law, hereafter love it? Will one journal which previously denounced it, thereafter uphold it? What will your rattle be worth, suppose you get it?

"Is anything to be won by it? Let the general aspect of our recent Southern elections give answer. Consider especially the late contest in Virginia, which the whigs fought under the banner of Fillmore and the Compromise which a whig Congressional caucus had just endorsed, while that of the adverse party had wisely tabled it. The whig candidate for Governor was decidedly abler and more popular than his antagonist, and yet the former was beaten some seven thousand votes, and the State carried strongly against us on all points. Can it be worth while to fish for Southern votes with compromise bait after that?

"Is it wise without cause to force a sectional issue on the country? We of the North are willing to 'live and let live.' Why should you, for a mere name, insist on destroying us? Pause and consider!"

Here we are told, that the whig party, was organized to carry out certain great principles and measures, which have nothing to do with slavery or abolition. What are those principles and measures? They are the tariff of 1842—internal improvement by the general Government, for the benefit of the North at the expense of the South—an extravagant Government—the use of the National treasure and its corrupting influence, to wipe out the allegiance of citizens to State Governments—to make gods of and give give glory to a few—to place the government in their hands at Washington. The first step towards which, was betokened in the impious application of the term "Godlike" to Daniel Webster. The next step was the tariff act of 1842, robbing the m[illegible] for the benefit of the few. The next, was the successful appeal to the people, to deny the right of a State to secede—the question of the right to nullify any act of Congress, however oppressive or unconstitutional, having already been settled.

If whig principles, be admitted to be right, the argument of the Tribune, addressed to the Southern whigs, is conclusive. He states, and states truly, that the compromise, which some of them would like to have endorsed, is a mere *name*, utterly valueless; and very sensibly asks, what would the *rattle* be worth to the Southern whigs, if they could get it?

Greely understand the Southern whigs. He knows that they believe every word he says, respecting the emptiness of the compromise question; and he addresses them more for the purpose of convincing them, that hypocricy on the subject, will accomplish no good for them as a faction, or as a portion of the great whig party. He shows them, that in fact, and in the very nature of things, it is nothing but a *name* that divides them. And he thinks it will advance the interest of both sides, to withhold, even *that*, from his Southern friends.

Don't be alarmed, Mr. Greely. Nominate Gen. Scott, and what not; the real genuine Southern whigs—those who acquired that name from a love and understanding of whig principles, and not by mere accident of party movements, will be with you in due season. And if you should see one standing off, hesitant and sullen, lend him for one moment only, a telescope to enable him to see, how a whig President, like Fillmore, distributes fifty millions of dollars annually among the faithful: and you will soon see his patriotism boiling over; and hear him sing the chorus in every Scott song, from Lundy's Lane to the city of Mexico.

But you can afford to be generous. You can afford to endorse the compromise as a *Finality*—final as it now stands—final as it is now executed. That is; you can agree that the fugitive slave law shall not be repealed, and they can agree, that it shall never be executed. Although they pledged themselves to "disrupt," you see how quietly they stand by, and see you enact the very thing, which they swore should be the cause of immediate and awful "disruption." Be generous Mr. Greely. What harm can it do you or Abolition to give them the name? Besides, you can get Mr. Cobb by giving up the name, and —— putting him upon the Scott ticket.—*Columbus (Ga.) Times.*

A correspondent of the New York Times cites good classical authority for congressional re-ticuffing. Here is one example from Cicero (in the Epistles, Book ix., Ep. 84, *ad Atticum,*) of Julius Cæsar in defining his position:

"Having only trifles to write, I nevertheless, send you my Atticus, an account of the late shindy, in which our Cæsar was engaged. He was denying roundly an allegation of Cato, when the crusty old man flew upon him, tooth and nail, (*pugnis et calcibus,*) and blackened his eye, in a most convincing manner. The veracity of Cato is no longer doubtful, for he proceeded to punish Cæsar's nose (*nasum pertundere,*) in a close and irrefragable style. Julius felt for his bowie knife, (*gladiolum,*) but was restrained by the Conscript Fathers, who shortly after formed a ring, and voted a civic crown to both orators."

Plutarch tells the following story of Æschines, (*Life of Æschines, sec.* 91.)

"He fetched the orator such a blow in the face as was cheaper than a syllogism; but Demosthenes, with that *deinosis* which belongs to him, flew at his rival, and was about to gouge out his eye, when the Assembly cried out that they were satisfied with the arguments and virtues of the two (*kulokagathoi*) gentlemen."

An occurrence in the House of Commons, as reported by Hansard (vol. xcvii., p. 898.) is related in the famous debate between Pitt and Fox, on the bill for increasing the Spanish line:

"Mr. Fox here assailed the positions of the premier with rapid sarcasm and keen personality, calling the honorable gentleman a blackguard and a —— of a ——. To which Mr. Pitt replied by spitting tobacco juice in the face of the other.—Fox, nothing daunted, clenched with his adversary, and the two orators were soon rolling in a Cornish hug, with occasional spirting of claret and several milling punches in the bread-basket. After a suitable time, the combatants rose, exchanged their torn coats for better habits, made bows and apologies, and received the cheers of the House."

GUANO.—The official returns from Peru show that the exports of Guano for the past year reached 220,500 tons, 32,000 of which went to the United Ststes—the remainder to France and England. Large deposits of this now important article of commerce have been discovered on the coast of Chilli, at abouf latitude 23 5, the quality of which is said to be equal to Peruvian. The ship Lucas has just left Valparaiso, says a correspodent of the Herald, with 500 tons, for the United States, and should its fertilizing qualities be adapted to the wants of our soil, a large business will doubtless spring up in the article, as it can be procured with less difficulty and on more liberal terms than from the "Chineza Islands."

Judge Atchison tells a good story of a Kentuckian, who inquired of him, on his way to Washington who these *Maguires* (Magyars) were, with whom Austria had so much trouble; adding, without waiting for an answer, that if they were the Maguires who left the Green River country, a few years ago, he was not astonished that Austria had to call on Russia to help her put them down.

Arrival of the Canada.

NEW YORK, March 38.

The Steamer Canada arrived at Halifax this morning and sailed for Boston at 9 o'clock with 63 passengers and $15,000 in freight. The Canada arrived at Liverpool on the 15th and the Baltic on the 19th.

ENGLAND.—In Parliament on the 15th inst., Lord Derby intimated that the question of fur trade is to be settled at the polls. He implored members to modify the present system.

Lord Derby promised to appoint a committee to investigate the Irish Education Board with a view of allaying the opposition of the clergy.

Napier, the new Irish Attorney General, moved for a committee of investigation in the ribbon system.

On Friday night Lord Israeli in the House of Commons announced his intention to dissolve Parliament as soon as the militia bill and other necessary measures were passed.

The Protectionists and Free Traders were actively preparing for the campaign, and owing to the adroit management of the parliamentary committee of Catholic defence of associations, it was anticipated that three fifthts af the Irish country, in the approaching election would be controlled by Priests.

FRANCE.—L. Carnot, the opposition candidate of the fourth conscription of Paris was elected.—The President issued a decree authorizing the Minister of Finance to effect the conversion of five per cent into new rents of 4½ per cents weekly returns. The Bank of France has been discontinued.

The Government has placed on the retire list a large number of officers of various ranks.

Commercial.

Cotton.—In the early part of the week prices receded 1-16. After the arrival of the Baltic prices rallied, with sales on the 19th of 8,000 bales at previous quotations.

Some circulars quote the sales on Friday at 10,000 bales, speculators and exporters taking 3,000. Sales of the week, 45,000 bales—exporters took 6,000, and speculaters 9,000. Orleans fair 5⅝; Orleans middling 5 1-16; Upland fair 5¼; Upland middling 4¾. Prices fell one eighth.

NEW YORK, March 31.

ENGLAND.—The overland India mail had arrived, and advices from Sidney to the 18th had been received.

Provisions were exceedingly dear but not scarce. The place had been nearly deserted by the men, who were flocking to the gold diggings.

Hollingshead's circular quotes cotton as having declined fully 1-16.

The arrival of the Baltic restored prices. On Saturday morning prices were as follows: Middling Upland 4¾; Orleans do. 5 1-16; fair 5⅜. There was a moderate inquiry.

FRANCE.—The Bishop of Orleans has refused to accept a seat in the Supreme Council of Public Instruction.

Napoleon's civil list amounts to 800,000 francs, and is free from the charge of maintaining the Royal establishment.

SPAIN.—The Spanish Government is about to reinforce the garrisons of Cuba. Gen. Caveda, the new Governor, will sail from Cadiz on the 20th of March for Cuba. The cause of Concha's dismissal has not been made public.

Derby's accession in England gives general satisfaction.

AUSTRIA.—The Austrian Government have resolved to abstain from reprisals on English travelers, which had been previously threatened.

The Persians have invaded Herst, and are likely to prove succesful.

CHINA.—War continues in the South of China. Seventeen American whalers were in the harbor at Hong-Kong, the fishing season having been unprofitable. The Chinese emigration to California is largely increasing.

Late from California--Arrival of the Crescent City.

NEW YORK, March 31.

The steamer Crescent City has arrived with the California mails. She brings $1,500,000 in freight, and 25 passengers. She arrived at 10 o'clock last night. She reports the total loss of the steamer North America, from San Juan, bound for San Francisco, on the evening of the 26th February, 20 miles south of Acapulco. The passengers and crew were saved.

The Crescent City left Nava Bayma on the 21st inst., and her passengers made the first trip over the Panama Railroad from Bay Soldado to Navy Bay, 22 miles, thus saving 35 miles of travel by water. Among the passengers are J. H. Clay and Judge Davis, delegates to the Whig Convention. All the passengers at Panama will get through on the steamers Southerner and Oregon.

The most important item from California is the destruction by fire of Downieville, which occurred on the 21st of February. The fire broke out in the bakery of Montague & Co., spreading in all directions, and leaving every part of the town in complete ruins, except the suburbs, in which, fortunately, most of the warehouses were located.

MIKE WALSH.—Mike is a bird. The other day in the New York Legislature, he was advocating a bill for the election of a Governor's mansion, and said that there would be no peanut economy displayed here. The office of Governor of this great State was next in importance to that of the President of the United States. The Governors entertained distinguished strangers from abroad as well as other eminent personages of our country—and foreigners derived their first impression of this nation as much from what they saw here, and of our executive establishment, as they did from a visit to the President of the United States. Ten thousand a year and a magnificent dwelling would not be more than was suitable to the dignity and importance of the office of the chief magistrate of this great State. Allusions had been made to the contingency that a person in the humbler walks of life might be elevated to this distinguished office. Grant it. The more important was it that he should have the means, aside from his own resources, to sustain the dignity of his position. If he had not before spoken on the question, it was from the delicacy he felt in discussing a question in which he was personally interested. And knowing as he did, that he should one day, and that not distant, occupy the executive mansion himself, he refrained from saying anything more in support of this bill. [Shouts of laughter. Mr. W. asking, with his accustomed gravity, what gentlemen were laughing at?]

A gentleman inquired of a carpenter's boy—"My lad, when will this job, your master now has on hand, be done?" "I can't tell, sir," said the honest boy, artlessly, "it's *a day job*, and it will depend upon how soon the old man has *another order.*"

A HEAVY DAY'S WORK.—One million and a quarter of gold, from California, was melted on the 18th inst., between the hours of 7 and 3 o'clock in the melting department of the Mint, in Philadelphia. This is the largest amount ever melted in one day since the establishment of the Mint.

WASHINGTON, March 24, '52.

MESSRS. EASTMAN AND BOYER—*Gentlemen:* I have been here a few days, during which time, I have been not a little surprised at the rapid phases that succeed each other in the Presidential panorama. A new picture accompanied by new aspects in the political sky, is manifesting itself every hour. Sometimes these changes are produced by a new combination of elements located in this city, and sometimes by a new and unexpected element spreading itself upon the canvass from without. The Douglass colors, amongst all the changing hues and shades of the picture, assume gradually an additional "indistinctivess." The Cass colors are as gradually gathering an additional brilliantcy. Buchanan's portion of the canvass remains, I think, unchanged and stationary. Marcy's lines are almost invisible. The mist and clouds about Sam. Houston are gradually rolling away, leaving the hero of San Jacinto standing in very clear and distinct proportions.—During all these changes the Fillmore stock is somewhat gaining an additional value. It is in fact, the best whig stock now it market, notwithstanding, I cannot help believing that he, of the epauletts will "a nomination in the Philadelphia convention. Whilst these changes are progressing upon this vast picture, a new and unexpected personage is thrust suddenly into the very centre of the group, by invisible hands from without.—What makes this the more surprising is, that the elements portraying this new personage upon the vast Presidential canvass seem to be borne by winds from almost every point of the compas converging from the circumference to the centre.—Unexpected as it may be to you, I myself, at this moment would not be surprised if the Baltimore convention should nominate for the Presidency, the Hou. A. O. P. Nicholson. The two thirds rule will, of course, be adopted. Buchanan will not get two thirds—neither will Cass or Douglass. If Sam. Houston does not—why, Nicholson will. For myself, I am satisfied with any of them, except Douglass, preferring all the time, Cass, who is my first choice, Marcy being out of the way.—*Nashville American.*

Fruits of Abolition.

There is in human affairs a principle of retributive justice which very surely avenges the wrongs of the injured by inflicting adequate punishment upon the oppressor. Man may not foresee by what chain of consequences the ultimate catastrophe may be connected with the outrage, but not more uniform is the relation between disease and a violation of the laws of health, than between punishment and a violation of right and justice. Triumphant crime may for a time sweep all before it and revel in the enjoyment of the fruits of its iniquity, but the dagger of offended justice will inevitably cut short the career of the guilty, though throned in power and hedged about by the divinity of royalty. Nature will sooner or later vindicate its own lows, whether physical or moral.

This truth will eventually be illustrated in the career of Northern abolition. As yet the encroachments and outrages of abolition upon the rights of the South have brought no disaster upon the guilty oppressors. Apparently their triumph is complete. But he who looks forward to the necessary consequences of causes now in operation, sees an accumulation of calamities for the abolitionists. Their own deeds will damn them—their own wrongs will overwhelm them.

It has been the chief end of Northern abolition to prevent the extension of Southern slavery. By restricting it to the narrowest possible limits, it was thought that its extinction could be surely and speedily accomplished. Hence, in order to confine it to its present territorial area, right, justice and the Constitution of the country, have been ruthlessly trampled upon. By one device and another, by Wilmot Proviso or by "Compromise," the abolitionists have gained their point, and slavery is bound to its present limits by barriers which it cannot overleap. It may be that the policy of abolition will be successful, and that under its operation Southern slavery may ultimately be extinguished. But the same force which subverts the institution of slavery, will destroy the prosperity of the North.

From 1840 to 1850, the increase of slaves in the Southern States was 690,223, and during the next decade it will probably be 800,000; so that by 1860, the slave population of the South will number 4,000,000. Increasing in the same ratio, by the end of this century it will be thirteen millions. By the efforts of abolition this vast amount of labor is confined to an area, for which one third of it would suffice. Four millions of slaves *as now employed*, would be sufficient for the wants of the Southern States. What then shall be done with the surplus? The agricultural demand for slave labor is amply satisfied. This demand cannot increase while the supply is rapidly accumulating. The Southern States cannot open new fields for the labor of their slaves, for upon which side soever they turn, they feel pressing against them the insuperable barriers which abolition has opposed to the spread of slavery. To maintain the value of slave property something must be done. The limited area of slave territory will not suffice for the employment of the increasing supply of slave-labor in agricultural pursuits. But there are the mechanic and manufacturing arts, at present monopolized by Northern abolition, and constituting the pillar of its wealth. To these slave-labor is well adapted, and to these will it be turned when agriculture ceases to yield its remunerating profits. In this effect, the consequences of restricting slavery to a limited area are already perceptible.

Northern abolition subsists upon its comparative monopoly of the manufacturing pursuits. According to its own account, it can hardly live even with a duty of 30 *per cent.* against foreign competition. How will it be when the redundant slave-labor of the South is engaged in the mechanic and manufacturing arts? What will be the end of Northern abolition, when the price of cotton is increased by a Southern demand, and when its manufacturers no longer enjoy a monopoly of the Southern market? By the accumulation of the slave population in a restricted area, its labor will be cheapened; the *raw material* will be purchased without the expense of shipping—so that the factories of the South, worked by slave-labor, will not only drive the products of the industry of Northern abolition from the Southern market, but will undersell it in the makets of the world. But Northern abolition will not suffer alone. English abolition, generally called "British philanthropy," will be the more helpless victim of the two. In England the manufacturing interest barely subsists upon its present profits.—Both labor and capital get the least possible remuneration. But the factories of the South, possessing every conceivable advantage, would compete successfully with the factories of Great Britain in the markets where they now enjoy a monopol. By this competition of slave labor employed in Southern factories, the interest of British capital and the wages of British labor would be reduced even below their present point of almost extreme depression. This could not occur without entailing upon the British Empire calamities of the greatest magnitude—among which we foresee national bankruptcy and civil convulsions.

Herein do we discover the operation of that principle of retributive justice which presides over the affairs and guarantees the good conduct of men. The fierce fanaticism of abolition had its origin among the manufacturing population of England, and they are now its most ardent and unscrupulous advocates. And, behold the ultimate consequences of their deeds, in their own utter prostration and ruin. The spirit which they evoked will destroy them. The manufacturing districts of the New England States have been the chosen abode of abolition in this country, and the theatre upon which it has rallied its forces for a crusade against the South. In New England resides the most desperate class of abolitionists. In New England was concocted most of the schemes for overthrowing the rights of the South. New England is the home of Garrison, Abbey Kelley and Turner. A son of New England gave birth to the idea of the Wilmot or Winthrop or Webster proviso—and the effect of the operation of this New England plan for the destruction of slavery will be the destruction of New England's prosperity. Circumscribed within narrow limits, the expanding force of slavery will necessarily be directed to mechanic and manufacturing pursuits—the products of slave-labor, operating under the most advantageous circumstances, will drive from the markets of the South, if not of the world, the fabrics of Yankee industry and skill; and Southern slavery will thus eventually destroy the commercial supremacy and the luxuriant prosperity of Northern abolition.—*Petersburg Democrat.*

Democrat Convention.

In Virginia, the following resolutions were adopted in open convention:

1. That the true relation between the States and the Federal Government, and the true rules for the construction of the Constitution, are correctly set forth in the resolutions and report of 1798 and '99 of the General Assembly of Virginia, and the doctrines therein expounded are hereby adopted and reaffirmed.

2. That Congress has no power to appropriate, directly or indirectly, the proceeds of the sales of the public lands to the purposes of internal improvement.

3. That specific duties, taxing, as they do, the low-priced necessities of the poor as heavily as the costly luxuries of the rich, are unequal, unjust, and odious; that duties designed for protection foster one branch of industry, and cherish one section of the country at the expense of others, and are utterly inconsistent with justice, sound policy, and Democratic principles; and that we are opposed to any increase of the duties on imports, especially on articles of general and necessary consumption, such as iron, coal, sugar, salt and coarse cottons.

4. That the Federal Government ought to adhere in its foreign policy to the maxims inculcated by the Father of his country, and by the Father of Democracy.

5. That we re-affirm the resolutions of the Baltimore Conventions of '44 and '48, as far as applicable to the present condition of the country.

6. That we recommend to the Democracy of the several Congressional districts, to send, each, not more than four delegates to the Baltimore Convention.

7. That we approve of the mode of voting heretofore pursued by the Virginia delegates in the Baltimore Conventions, and recommend that they continue the rule of casting the whole vote of the State by a majority of the districts.

8. That the vote of the State in the Baltimore Convention ought to be given for such candidate as will command the greatest strength in the Democratic party throughout the Union, and whose principles are known to conform most strictly to the cardinal tenets of the Democratic Republican faith.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. Conway, it was—

Resolved, That it be recommended to the delegation of Virginia in the National Convention, to vote for the two-thirds rule, as it is generally understood to be one of the rules for the government of the proceedings of said Convention, as right in itself, and in consonance with the usages of the Democratic party.

ANECDOTE OF WASHINGTON.—It has often been remarked of Washington, that no one was ever in his presence, without being strongly impressed by reverence for his dignity. But it seems by the following anecdote, which is related by a correspondent of the New York *Courier & Enquirer*, that at least there was one exception:

"When the President was procuring the ground for the city which was to be the seat of government, he had but little difficulty in obtaining the necessary releases, except in one instance. Mr. James Byrues was the owner of a lot or tract, which it was advisable should be included in the plan. The General had various conferences with Mr. B. who was especially obstinate, and resisted all the reasoning and pursuasion of the great man. Indignant at being thus oped, Washington turned upon him, with indignation, and said with great severity, "Mr. James Byrnes, what would your land have been worth if I had not placed this city on the Potomac!" Byrnes was undismayed, and cooly turned to him and said, "George Washington, what would you have been worth if you had not married the widow Custus?"

WHIG PRESIDENTIAL PROSPECTS.—The New York Herald, after posting up the Presidential books for the last month, closes its summary of what has been done, and what is yet to be done, with the very emphatic declaration that Seward of New York, and Clayton of Delaware, are now to have Gen. Scott nominated in the "Slaughter house Convention," on the 17th of June, without any platform of principles and leaving the question of agitation in favor of the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, and other similar measures, entirely open for further action at the North. The abolition Whigs in New York, and elsewhere in the North it says, have possession of the organization of the Whig party in almost every State. Mr. Webster, notwithstanding his powerful intellect and the support he receives from the moneyed aristocracy in New York and Boston, is utterly powerless in the contest against General Scott for the nomination. Mr. Webster has no strength out of Wall street—no force out of State street, in Boston. He is a stupendous, pellucid, sparkling, isolated iceburg on the political ocean, dangerous to all that approach his rugged protuberances of sharpened points of collision.

Kossuth consented to receive the money raised at the grand Pittsburg entertainment, before leaving Cincinnati, and what he refused at Pittsburg. Some $2,600 were raised at this entertainment; and the expenses of Kossuth amounted to $800. The Magyar went in for "the whole or none," and because he did not get the whole, declared that he had to pay for the expenses of himself and suite, committees, and every thing else connected with his visit to Pittsburg.